was that while in Arkansas rice fields furnished many anopheles they furnished few or none in California. Indeed, no mosquitoes were found to breed in large numbers in the California rice fields. The author expresses the opinion that it is not practicable to control anopheles by control of the food supply of the larvæ on account of the diversity of organic matter, living or dead, which serves for the larvæ. The normal enemies of larvæ are described, particularly the top minnows (Gambusia) that have been so much used in mosquito control. The prevalence of the various mosquitoe found, and their seasonal distribution, are described.

The Role of Live Stock in Malaria Prophylaxis.—The U. S. Public Health Service (Public Health Reports, 1920, xxxv, 2462) quotes from ROUBAUD (original Annales de l'Institut Pasteur, 1920, vol. xxxiv) in reference to the possibility that domestic live stock may play a role in the prophylaxis of malaria. It has been noted in parts of western Europe that malaria may disappear without the extinction of malaria-carrying mosquitoes. It is asserted that in certain localities the anopheles prefer the blood of cattle, horses, etc., to that of man. It is proposed that advantage be taken of the habits of the anopheles and animal prophylaxis be made a part of the program of malaria control.

The Medical Profession and Notifiable Diseases.—Bowman (Public Health Reports, 1920, xxxv, 2503) details the reasons for requiring reports from medical men on the prevalence of certain diseases. He states that it is necessary to have compliance with the laws and rules on the subject in order that suitable control measures may be taken in the case of diseases that may be made the subject of sanitary control, and that in other cases the reporting is necessary to secure further knowledge of diseases about which we know too little now to be of practical value in their suppression. The following sum-' mary is presented: No disease has been placed on the notifiable list arbitrarily or by chance, but each for some definite reason. It therefore behooves every doctor to report every case of each notifiable disease for the following reasons: That the proper authorities may be informed and prevent further spread-That the information gained may be available as evidence of the need of public health work-That further knowledge may be gained as to the etiology and spread of diseases under conditions of which we now have no data—and That the location of areas where certain diseases prevail may be known when it is possible to undertake special measures for their eradication.

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Contributions from abroad written in a foreign language, if on examination they are found desirable for this Journal, will be translated at its expense. A limited number of reprints in pamphlet form, if desired, will be furnished to authors, providing the request for them be written on the manuscript.

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